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PROTECTS THE FAVORED FEW.

The state platform of the Republican party of Utah congratulates every-
body "upon the great financial suc-
cess of the Republican doctrine of
protection, as expressed and fulfilled
in the Dingley bill."

And so the Dingley bill embodies
"the Republican doctrine of protec-
tion," does it?

Then why did the local Republican
organ, in August this year, say that
every true principle of protection had
been violated in that bill?

When the Dingley bill was placed
upon its final passage, there was, in
the senate of the United States, a man
who had done as much as any other
man to establish the Republican party
in Utah, who had taught protection to
the people of this state, who was in
congress by virtue of Republican votes,
as a representative of a Republican
majority, and he recorded his vote
against the bill.

He said: "The Dingley bill does not
give protection to the American peo-
ple—it protects only the favored few."

This is the gist of the record of the
Republican party of Utah on the tariff
question.

COUNTY REVENUES.

Collected by Republicans in

1896 \$183,511.19

Collected by Democrats in

1897 \$105,565.98

OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS.

The financial plank of the St. Louis
platform, which caused every honest
advocate of independent bimetalism to
revert, is as follows:

"The Republican party is unreservedly
for sound money. It caused the enact-
ment of the law providing for the resu-
mption of the gold standard in 1879,
since then every dollar has been as
good as gold. We are unalterably op-
posed to every measure calculated to
debase our currency, to impair the
credit of our country. We are, there-
fore, opposed to the free coinage of
silver, except by international agree-
ment with the leading commercial na-
tions of the world, which we pledge
ourselves to promote; and until such
agreement can be obtained, the exist-
ing gold standard must be preserved.
All our silver and paper currency
must be maintained at a parity with
gold, and we favor all measures de-
signed to maintain inviolable the ob-
ligations of the United States and all
our money, whether coin or paper, at
the present standard, the standard of
the most enlightened nations of the
earth."

That is the official declaration of the
Republican party.

This year, at Omaha, a national con-
vention of the League of Republican
Clubs from all over the United States
was held. Among the resolutions there
adopted was the following:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor
of the maintenance of the single gold
standard."

This convention also placed on the
St. Louis platform the following au-
thentic construction:

"We are unqualifiedly opposed to the
free and unlimited coinage of silver,
and we reaffirm the St. Louis platform
on this subject."

That is how the Republicans of this
nation regard the financial plank of the
St. Louis platform.

A SILVER "EXPERT" ON SILVER.

In its issue of yesterday our morning
contemporary said:

"The Herald is an expert on silver. It
tells us that 'it is not necessary to
renew the various attempts at silver
legislation since the Republican party
demonstrated silver by dropping the
silver dollar from the list of coins in
1873.' We have explained that so often
that the Herald ought to have it say
by this time. The law of 1873 merely
stated what coins should thereafter be
struck off in the mint, but the silver
dollar was not dropped from the list of
coins until 1874. Of course, it is not
very material, but for a journal as
hypocritical as The Herald has been
of late, it is worth notice."

Our contemporary is very wrong in-
deed. The Herald makes no pretensions
to being hypocritical; it simply aims to
be accurate, but makes no claims to
infallibility.

The Tribune says that the law of 1873
merely stated what coins should there-
after be struck off in the mint, but
that the silver dollar was not dropped
from the list of coins until 1874. If that
is so, in what does the crime of 1873
consist? The Tribune has lied twice
and pages with accounts of that crime
and its disastrous effects on the indus-
tries and development of the country.
If the silver dollar was not dropped
from the list of coins by the act of
February 12, 1875, then there is no crime
of 1873.

What are the facts in the case? They
are these: Section 15 of the law of
February 12, 1873, provides that "The
silver coins of the United States shall
be a trade dollar, a half-dollar, or fifty-
cent piece, a quarter-dollar, or twenty-
five-cent piece, a dime, or ten-cent
piece, and the weight of the trade dollar
shall be four hundred and twenty
grain; the weight of the half-dollar
shall be twelve grains and one-half
of a grain; the quarter-dollar and the
dime shall be, respectively, one-half
and one-fifth of the weight of said half-
dollar."

And now as to the Tribune's assertion
that the silver dollar was not dropped
from the list of coins until 1874.

In that year there were passed two
laws that dealt with the mint and
coinage. The act of January 23, 1874,
simply authorized coinage to be exe-

cuted at the mints of the United States
for foreign countries.

The coinage question was dealt with
by the act of June 22, 1874, but that act
was nothing more or less than the en-
actment of the revised statutes of the
United States, Section 15 of the law of
February 12, 1873, is re-enacted in the
revised statutes, where it appears as
section 3511.

John Jay Knox, in his report on the
bill that became the law of February
12, 1873, to Secretary Boutwell, and
which accompanied the bill when it
was transmitted to Senator John Sher-
man, chairman of the senate finance
committee, said: "The coinage of the
silver dollar piece, the history of which
is here given, is discontinued in the
proposed bill."

In view of these facts, what becomes
of the assertion of the Tribune, which
poses as the great authority on the sil-
ver question, that "the silver dollar
was not dropped from the list of coins
until 1874"? What becomes of the
charge that the crime of 1873 is, in its
disastrous effects upon the material
welfare of the people, the greatest
crime of the century?

Our contemporary says it has ex-
plained the dropping of the silver dol-
lar from the list of coins so often that
The Herald ought to have it say by
this time. The Herald has it pat
enough, all right, having got it from
the original and authoritative sources,
the Congressional Globe, reports of the
secretaries of the treasury and the
statutes of the United States. We
would advise our contemporary to get
the history of the dropping of the sil-
ver dollar from the list of coins from
the same sources and not make up a
lot of "facts." When it does this it
will cease with The Herald.

"Of course, it is not very material,
but for a journal as hypocritical as
the Tribune 'has been of late, it is
worth notice.'"

HANNAITES RULE THE ROOST.

McKinley Republicans of Utah are
making the former "silver Republic-
ans" toe the mark. The speakers now
upon the stump advocating the election
of Eldredge and Zane are lavish in
their praises of McKinley and his pol-
icies.

All members of the regular Repub-
lican organization, reunited under the
skillful manipulation of Postmaster
Thomas, who has gold relations at
Washington and silver connections at
home, are rapidly becoming Hanna-
ites.

Even the organ has renewed its fealty
to the party of gold and the anti-silver
administration of McKinley.

Today it is applauding Candidate El-
dredge, who stands for Gage and Han-
na, who holds that the St. Louis gold
platform is a free coinage declaration,
and that the Republican party is the
party of silver.

It was only a few months ago that
the Tribune said:

"The speech of the president in
New York City and the perambulating
speeches of Secretary Gage, together
with the tone of the newspapers, are
supposed to be the semi-official or-
gans of the administration. All make it
clear that until the attitude of those
in power is diametrically changed, it
is idle for silver Republicans to lean
with any hope on a crutch of that
kind."

"The silver Republicans" of Utah,
through their state organization, issued
an address last April, in which similar
views were expressed. The address met
the hearty approval of the organ, as
did also a letter from Senator Cannon,
along the same lines, published at the
same time.

At the beginning of the present year
the Tribune, commenting upon a public
address delivered by President McKin-
ley in New York, said:

"He is the direct enemy of the silver
cause; he is apparently as much wed-
ded to the gold standard, as devout a
worshiper of the golden calf as Mr.
Cleveland, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gage or
any other of the breed that destroyed
half the property of this country and
placed it in the keeping of an aristoc-
racy of plunderers. The Tribune had
hoped better things of him, but it does
so no longer. President McKinley is
less blameless than was President
Cleveland."

But now the organ is trading along
at the heels of Arthur Brown, "endor-
sing and applauding" McKinley's pol-
icies, looking for prosperity under the
single standard, advocating the elec-
tion of McKinley to congress, and
renewing allegiance to the Hanna or-
ganization.

ASSESSMENT LEVY.

For the year 1896 \$1,061,654.63

For the year 1895 \$929,248.48

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S VIEWS.

Chauncey M. Depew has been giving
his views of the supreme court deci-
sion in the Joint Traffic case, and its
effect upon the railroads and their
relations to each other in future. Dr.
Depew's long connection with the New
York Central entitles anything he may
say on the subject of railroads to con-
sideration, whether or no what he says
carries conviction.

In the present case he takes what
may be termed the ultra-railroad view.
This is but natural, yet it must be
borne in mind that he speaks as a
railroad man, argues like a hired ad-
vocate; hence what he says will be
regarded more in the nature of a spe-
cial plea than as a calm and deliberate
judgment.

When he says that "the object of the
Joint Traffic association was, first, to
assist the interstate commerce act;
second, to prevent secret rate-cutting,
and, third, to prevent the favoritism
to great cities and to great shippers,
which are gradually wiping out inter-
mediate towns and the small business
men."

He says that all the railways ask is
that under a form of voluntary agree-
ment or a pooling law they may be
permitted to arrange among themselves
so that there shall be uniform rates to
everybody who ships over the various
lines for the same service; in other
words, as the railroads are semi-public
corporations, then the public should be
treated upon lines the same as the gov-
ernment treats people who use the
postoffice, or the same as men are
treated who use the telegraph lines,
viz: uniform rates and the same treat-
ment to every one for like service.

Why cannot the railroads do the

square and honest thing by customers
without any pooling law? The people
believe that the railroads want a pool-
ing law chiefly for the purpose of
"trying the fat" out of them. The
solidarity of the roads for the people
and their welfare, as pictured by Dr.
Depew, in almost pathetic terms, is
really touching.

The good doctor all doctors are sup-
posed to be good when they are ad-
vanced in years) says that the weaker
lines will, unless there shall be en-
acted such legislation as the railroads
want, be absorbed by the stronger
ones. That would really be too bad.
Then it would be such an innovation,
such an unheard-of thing.

Against these rather pessimistic
views of Dr. Depew, whose duty it is
to advocate the interests of his em-
ployers, let those of M. E. Ingalls,
president of the Chesapeake & Ohio,
be placed. Asked if the decision
against the Joint Traffic association
would be harmful to the railroads, he
replied:

"No, not at all. On the contrary, I
think it will be of great benefit to the
railroads. So far as the maintenance
of rates has been concerned, the J. T. A.
has been of no advantage to the
railroads. In fact, it has been a lament-
able failure. Rates have never in
my railroad experience been so poorly
maintained or badly demoralized as at
various times during the life of the
association. Particularly has this been
the case during the past six months.
The board of managers of the associa-
tion made rates, but representatives of
the fast freight lines were sent out to
cut the rates made by the managers.
The Joint Traffic association agree-
ment was a 'ruse of war.' Penalties
could not be collected, and the rail-
roads have no standing in court by
which agreements made by them can
be enforced. As I said, the decision
rendered by the court will prove of
great benefit to the railroads."

Dr. Depew merely makes a special
plea, while his great solidarity for the
people's interests suggests a crocodile
tear. From what he says, one might
conclude that the Joint Traffic associa-
tion was an association for the propa-
gation of right theories of the true,
the beautiful and the good.

FRUIT TREE FIGURES.

The Republican county administra-
tion seems to have paid off a number
of campaign obligations through the
tree inspector's department. For ex-
ample:

In 1896 this department cost the tax-
payers of Salt Lake county, \$3,333.90

In 1897, under a Democratic county
administration, the inspection of fruit
trees cost the taxpayers, \$3,333.90

THE CHIEF POLICY.

Utah Republicans endorse and ap-
plaud McKinley's policies, according to
their state platform.

The chief policy advocated at pres-
ent by President McKinley is currency
reform.

The gold standard we already have.
This scheme of the administration to
which Utah Republicans are pledged is
to make the existing monetary system
permanent.

McKinley's policy of currency reform
will fasten upon you the gold stand-
ard, prohibit the coinage of silver dol-
lars, destroy \$346,000,000 greenbacks
and \$100,000,000 treasury notes, turn the
entire control of the currency over to the
national banks, perpetuate the govern-
ment bonds, make all public and pri-
vate debts payable in gold, and sound
the death knell to our free institutions,
by giving all power to the wealthy
few, and impoverishing all the laboring
and producing classes.

ANOTHER DISCREPANCY.

In his campaign statistics, Mr. Fisher
says that the Republican county ad-
ministration turned over to its Demo-
cratic successor, \$10,421.15

In his official report dated Dec. 21,
1896, Mr. Fisher claims that the Repub-
licans left over, \$72,832.30

As a matter of fact, the cash turned
over by the Republicans amounted to
only \$36,244.19

HARRISON ON SILVER.

Ex-President Harrison has addressed
a letter on the issues of the campaign
to Chairman Hensley, of the Repub-
lican state central committee of In-
diana. He touches on the question of
free silver as it affects the campaign
in New York, and then passes to the
silver question in his own state, saying:

"The Democratic party here has af-
firmed with emphasis the Chicago plat-
form of 1896, and in our own district
I understand the Democratic candidate
for congress is strongly urging upon
the people the issue of free silver coin-
age at the rate of 16 to 1. Now,
whatever may be the case in New
York, here a Democratic success
would distinctly set forward and
strengthen the propaganda for free
silver coinage."

The attention of the people of Utah
is specially invited to the last sentence
in the above, in which it is stated that
a Democratic victory in Indiana would
distinctly set forward and strengthen
the propaganda for free silver coinage.
It certainly would, and it will do the
same thing in every state in which
there is a Democratic victory.

But this is not all. In every state
in which there is a Republican victory
it will distinctly set forward and
strengthen the propaganda for the
single gold standard.

A Democratic victory means the
strengthening of the cause of free
coinage of silver. A Republican vic-
tory means the strengthening of the
single gold standard. Don't forget this.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the last day voters will have
an opportunity to register.
Examine the lists and if your names
are not there and you are entitled to
vote at the coming election, register at
once.

Tomorrow will be too late. Remem-
ber that the books will be closed today.

CABINET OFFICERS IN CONGRESS

Speaking in Boston the other day,
Secretary of the Navy Long said:

"My experience in the cabinet has
confirmed the impression I have long
cherished, that a cabinet officer, with
or without a vote, should have a place
upon the floor of congress, where he
shall at once be subject to question
in all matters of his administration and

have the opportunity to present in per-
son the needs and demands of his
branch of the public service."

No doubt that is the opinion of most
men who have sat in the cabinet; and
there is much to be said in favor of
this view. Heads of departments are
certainly better acquainted with the
needs of their departments than mem-
bers of congress can be; but while
this is so it is altogether improbable
that congress will ever consent to
direct government. To give cabinet
officers a seat in congress and permit
them to direct legislation, would be to
endow the executive branch of the
government with legislative powers. If
the president selected his cabinet from
members of congress then there might
be some approach to cabinet govern-
ment.

The idea that Secretary Long advo-
cates is by no means new. A perhaps
insurmountable obstacle to the adop-
tion of it is the radical difference be-
tween the theory on which the Ameri-
can government is based and that on
which the English government, from
which it is taken, is based. If cabi-
nets, like ministers, resigned when
ministerial measures were rejected,
then there would be no difficulty in
adopting the plan of admitting mem-
bers of the cabinet to the floor of the
house or senate, and allowing them
to direct legislation. Then the senate,
even in that case, would scarcely prove
so tractable as does the house of lords.
The agitation of the question will have
a tendency to bring about more co-
operation between congress and the
cabinet.

PAID AND UNPAID.

In 1896 the Republican county admin-
istration disbursed, \$280,472.02

They left unpaid expenses of their
administration amounting to, \$35,238.48

These unpaid expenses of the Repub-
lican administration left over are as
follows:

Salaries, etc., \$20,384.94

Old accounts of 1896, \$7,561.88

Interest on bonds due Dec. 21,
1896, \$7,291.66

This does not include the interest on
outstanding warrants, which obliga-
tions were incurred by the Republicans,
but left over with other expenses for
the Democrats to settle.

FOR WHAT ARE THEY WORKING?

We are all for silver, says the Re-
publican candidate for congress.

"Why, of course," says Arthur Brown,
who was elected as a goldbug in 1896.

Being a silver man, who stands
steadfast upon the "silver plank of the
St. Louis platform," Mr. Eldredge
commands the services of such promi-
nent bimetalists as: United States
Marshal John Miller, United States
District Attorney C. O. Whittemore,
Indian Commissioner J. Q. Abbott,
Postmaster Arthur L. Thomas, and
George A. Smith of the government
land office, and all the appointees of
Hanna's administration.

His active supporters number all the
prominent McKinleyites of two years
ago and all those Republicans whose
applications for federal positions af-
firm their devotion to the party of
gold.

The people of Utah ought to know
just how anxious such men are to have
another silver vote in the national
congress.

BROWN'S ACCOMPANIMENT.

Senator Brown held in 1896 that the
tariff issue was paramount. So did
Alma Eldredge. Both voted for Mc-
Kinley.

Arthur Brown still holds that silver
is not an issue, that the tariff will
bring prosperity under the existing
gold standard. And Alma says that
the silver question is already settled.

Two months ago the local Republican
organ informed its readers that no
tariff could help the country, that peo-
ple had passed beyond the reach of
tariff aid, and that the only thing
needed to restore prosperity was a re-
turn to the system in vogue before the
crime of '73, for the perpetration of
which John Sherman was rewarded by
a place in McKinley's cabinet.

But the organ is now furnishing the
accompaniment to Brown's anti-
coinage chorus, and calling for El-
dredge's election.

IS IT FAKING AGAIN?

The Tribune reports a Republican
speaker as saying that a Herald cor-
respondent in one of the settlements
had told that he was instructed by his
paper "to depreciate and distort the
work of the Republican."

That is a falsehood so peculiarly
vicious and uncalculated for that one is
led to suspect it originated with the
man who penned the item in the Tribune.

If the charge be true let our con-
temporary name the man and the settle-
ment. If the Tribune refuse to tell the
name of the alleged correspondent who
made the assertion it quotes, its refusal
will be a confession of its own infamy
and mischievous dishonesty.

Herald correspondents are instructed
to report the news, regardless of the
man or party favored or offended. The
Herald has no use for fake specials or
frost stories; they are the specialty of
our contemporary.

England continues to assemble her
warships. It may mean much or lit-
tle; in fact, the assembling may be
nothing more than a disassembling.

The "Wicked" Gibbs figures out a big
majority for Roosevelt. But then the
schemes of the "Wicked" shall come
to naught.

The emperor of Germany has decided
to abandon his trip to Jericho. A man
is wise not to go to Jericho if he can
avoid it.

The peace commissioners at Paris are
playing give and take. Spain does the
giving and the United States do the
taking.

The Republican candidate for county
auditor doesn't seem to be a success
as a Fisher of figures or a Fisher of
men.

When the final treaty of peace is
signed, Spain will be a wiser if not a
better nation.

An Illinois sheriff says that Governor
Tanner is a liar. Well, who said he
wasn't?

A week from today the Republicans
will mud this way: "Eldredge."

OLE PEHRSON SEES

HIS FRIEND KOTTLE.

Master Harold—Ay ben to nothing
stear an hav talk with Broder Kottle.
Broder Kottle ha sal tu me et ha vas
goin out of pollyticks right avay kvick. Ha
vas tal me et ladna vas got vat they used
tu vas, ven ha an Broder Yury an Broder
Tomhillson an Broder O'Brien an Broder
Stewartson vas in vatvareks
crowd. Noasir. Ha sal: "Ole vat's the
use off bein, Repubblykian any longer?"
Ay vas goin tu retire from pollyticks an
stiek tu elodir stear til Ay ben can't
rest. Yassir. Ven Ay ben in pollyticks
Ay vas all taim an troubles an hav to
vatc lakhal tu hold yok. Now all Ay
vas hav tu do vas tu lail elodir an
shirts on yackets an kolars an knifs an
socks. Yu see, Ole, Ay vas move down
in Sekund vord an Ay loss ma infidencie.
Ven Ay vas ofer in Fifth Ay vas lail
salir, bot now Ay vas lail potkie in
hill. Krie Diehl an Broder Robertson dal
both work agensat ma an down ma. So
Ay ben keep kviet dis har taim, bot er
vill cum a taim ven Ay not ben so kviet.
Ay vas goin dislodir Krie Diehl an
Broder Robertson. Yassir. Ay vas move
intu Fifth vord an sho ben fallers vat Ay
vas. Broder Robertson ha vas tank ha
ben damnsart bot Ay vas fax hem cum
taim."

Broder Kottle ha go val short taim an
sell man pate overhalls, bot Ay valt an

vas ritten by man fallar down et Provo,
vat hav naim vat talk smell off broth. Ay
tank ha ben Klove. Ha vas grata song
buke. Ha start off vith verse lail dis
har verse.

"Ole Dewey vas er mornin then in er
mont off May.
An Dewey vas er admiral vat sail Ma-
nila Bay.
An Dewey vas er Eldredge vat run for
kongress tu.
An Dewey feel dis kuraige, vell Ay just
tank vu du."

Et vas vun verse off vun song. Ha hav
oder song tu. Ha vas go:

"Er short taim ago an Irishmans named
Daugherty
Vas lacted tu er senate by er large ma-
jority.
Ha vas send akross er strote to er man
vat run er brewery.
For forty knags off beer vat he'll giv to
the poornery."
Er brewy man ha sal tu er man vat gat
lacted.
Dis order vas somevat bigger an Ay ex-
pected.
Bot es yit har lunded Ay hope yit'll hold
the offis.
An put for dis har beer, caus Ay can't
stand er loassens."

Ay ask Broder Valton vat er last song
hav tu do vith er kampane, an ha tal me
Ay vas not posted on er lissous vith con-
trast er peopls.
Ay vailk down tu kounta hedkvarters an

ay tal hem: "Yu vas not vork in dis
har kampane?"
He sal: "Noasir. Ay vas not vork in
dis har kampane except for Broder
Grahamen, an ma ben purty kvite frents.
Ay ben talk er kuraige Grahamen lacted
for an Ay vas chief deputiship in kounty
kierks offis. Broder Robertson ha vork
for Broder Grahamen tu. Ha ben spend
lotsa muna. Ha tank of Broder Graham-
sen ben lacted, ha vill hav plais off
offisual patronase dispenser. Rot Ay vas
tule hem somevatme Yassir. Ay hav
met vith Broder Grahamen yassir. Ha
vas tal me: '